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No Other in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

JOS. MOSS SUDDENLY STRICKEN

**Pioneer Resident of This City
Died From Heart Failure
at His Office on Sixth Street
Late This Afternoon**

Joseph Moss, one of Josephine county's best known pioneer citizens, a man identified with the history of the city of Grants Pass for the past thirty years, died suddenly at his office late this afternoon from an attack of heart disease.

Mr. Moss had been ailing for several days, acute indigestion being the trouble, as he supposed. At about 3:30 o'clock he was somewhat indisposed, and went into the barber shop near his place of business for a glass of hot water, thinking it would relieve the pains caused by the indigestion. He returned to his office and made up his cash to take to the bank just before the closing hour at three o'clock. Miss Hobbs, an employee in the office of Mr. Moss, noticing his indisposition, offered to make the trip to the bank. Just then Mr. Moss, who was seated at his desk, collapsed without a word. Aid was summoned, and Edus Pollock and Isaac Best were at the side of the stricken man in an instant, and Dr. Truax was present almost immediately, though life had about departed from the body before he arrived. A few feeble heartbeats were all the evidences of life after aid arrived.

The news of the death of Joseph Moss struck the community as a distinct shock, for he was one of the foremost citizens, and had had a large part in the building of the city and its industries. He was always honorable and upright, and his friends were numbered almost as his acquaintances, and he was known throughout all of southern Oregon. Mr. Moss was conducting a real estate and insurance office in this city, and was also local agent for the Ford company. He likewise had extensive holdings of realty throughout the district. He is survived by his wife and by two daughters.

4 BUILDINGS BURN AT SALEM PRISON

Salem, May 19.—Twenty-five thousand dollars was estimated today as the extent of the damage wrought by a fire which practically destroyed four brick buildings at the state penitentiary here. A flax drying plant, the steam heating plant, the shoe shop and machine shop in the prison yard were burned. The penitentiary school rooms also was destroyed.

More than 100 convicts fought bravely against the flames which were fanned by a high wind. Several were injured by falling glass and flying cinders. Through the efforts of the prisoners, the main flax plant, containing about 300 tons of flax, was saved.

The fire was discovered about 5 p. m. Thursday. Ten minutes afterwards it was roaring through three buildings. The origin is unknown.

BERLIN HAS HOPE THAT PEACE MOVE WOULD SUCCEED

Berlin, May 19.—There is a feeling here that if a strong neutral nation, such as the United States, undertook to negotiate peace, it might succeed. Diplomats regard the recent statements of President Poincare of France and Foreign Minister Grey of England as the opening guns in informal peace discussion, although the expressions of the allied leaders when ranged alongside the German chancellor's recent reichstag speech do not appear altogether conciliatory.

There was no decision as to whether the reply to these statements would be made public by the government, but possibly this will be done. One official told me that making peace at this stage would be more difficult than adjusting the recent submarine issue.

It was pointed out that no belligerent can publicly state definite peace terms while informal discussions continue with each side making drastic statements of what it intends to accomplish.

I have just returned from Holland. The Dutchmen believe that the French, English and German people all desire peace. The impression in Holland is that the time for a decisive victory for either side has passed, although a summer offensive by each side is expected.

The Dutch think that it is America's duty to act now. The time is ripe for bringing the belligerents together, they believe. One diplomat said that if peace talk continues for a few months each side will learn enough of what the other wants to bring peace next October.

In Holland the impression is that Premier Asquith and Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg might make peace, but that President Poincare and the Earl Kitchener-Lord Northcliffe group is most anxious to continue the war.

It is said the war group in England expects the United States to become involved with Germany over the submarine issue. As long as there is a chance of the United States becoming involved, this group thinks that England should continue the war.

The Dutch are most friendly to the United States, desiring America to lead the way to peace. I was surprised when the Dutch asked me when the German revolt over food would start.

Although food is short and the shortage may increase, the new government regulations prevent food demonstrations and provide liveable rations for every one. Nothing like the Irish rebellion is possible here.

ALLIES READY TO FIGHT TO FINISH

Petrograd, May 19.—"The allies stand solid for a finish fight. They intend to break Germany's heavy sword. They owe this to unborn generations."

This is the answer to Berlin peace talk given today by French Minister of Justice Viviani, who is here on a diplomatic mission.

"I am not qualified to speak of Germany's intentions," he said, "but our alliance is more compact than at any time and it is growing stronger, both in armament and men. It is steadily forging Germany's chastisement. She will make full reparation for what she has done to all of the allies. The allies will not negotiate a separate peace."

ASQUITH TO ASK FOR ANOTHER BILLION AND HALF

London, May 19.—Premier Asquith will ask parliament for a war appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 on Tuesday, bringing the total war budgets to \$11,900,000,000, the Telegraph stated today.

ROOSEVELT FIRES HOT SHOT AT HENRY FORD

**Rough Rider Visits Auto Maker's Home City and Attacks
the Pacifism of the Author of the Oscar II Voyage
to Belligerent Europe, Also Taking Rap at the Make-
Believe Policy of Woodrow Wilson Administration**

Detroit, May 19.—Colonel Roosevelt carried a message of warning to Henry Ford's balliwick today. He denounced Ford's pacifism, raked the Wilson administration for "make-believe preparedness," and announced that only a policy of staunch readiness would keep the United States in the forefront of the world's affairs.

Roosevelt accused influential Germans who reflect the views of the German government of approving the plans of German-American pacifists in the United States with the idea of keeping the United States unprepared while maintaining Germany's readiness.

The colonel said that for Ford personally he has "not merely friendliness, but in many respects genuine admiration," but he went on to classify the automobile with the torments of the war of the American revolution and the copperheads of the sixties.

Ford supporters in the primaries, he said, "seemingly come from three classes—workmen, who believe that he represents a desire to do justice to them; pacifists, who think that a policy of helplessness in the face of other nations will inspire our national safety; and German-Americans, some of them in an honest and sincere mood of protest and others under the influence of that portion of the professional German-Americans who have permitted their devotion to the mother country finally to make them antagonistic to the welfare of the United States."

"The ultra-pacifists have made their great showing," continued Roosevelt, "principally because there has been no real opposition to them. The administration has done nothing efficient to sustain our national rights. It has stood for applied pacifism so far as our needs are concerned. Although our governmental representatives have been 96 per cent feeble, the ultra-pacifists have demanded a clear 100 per cent of futility and feebleness."

"In any serious crisis there are always men who try to carry water on both shoulders. It is true that in ordinary political matters compromise is essential. But there come great crises when compromise is impossible or fatal. This is one of these crises."

"There is no use saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves a little—but not much. Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary, we shall hit but shall only hit softly. The only right principle is to avoid hitting, if it is possible to do so, but never, under any circumstances, to hit softly."

"There are two great issues before us which are inseparably bound together. These are the issues of Americanism and preparedness. As a people we have to decide whether we are to be, in good faith, a people able and ready to take care of ourselves; or whether we doubt our national unity and fear to prepare, and, instead, to trust partly to a merciful Providence and partly to eloquent ability in high places. Those in power in Washington have taken the latter position."

Roosevelt outlined his views on preparedness and the administration's course in the German-American submarine controversy and urged the necessity for "competent men at the head of the navy, a regular army of 250,000 men, with universal military training, industrial preparedness and the abolition of the hyphen." He deplored the establishment of a govern-

ment armor plate plant as a "thoroughly mischievous step of endeavoring to cripple a great industry." He advocated the strictest regulation instead.

Roosevelt also severely criticized the president for appointing, he said, the heads of the war, state and navy departments "for political reasons."

"We, through our representatives at Washington," declared the colonel, "have absolutely refused in the smallest degree to prepare during these twenty-two months of world cataclysm. We have refused to learn the smallest part of the lesson being written in Europe. We have endeavored to deceive ourselves by announcing that in this policy of supine inaction and of failure to perform duty we are actuated by the loftiest motives. I doubt whether we have really deceived ourselves, and most certainly we have not deceived others. We must make this nation as strong as its convictions in reference to right and wrong. It little matters what our ideals may be and what achievements we may hope for, if these ideals and achievements can not be reduced to action."

Roosevelt declared that the "extreme naval party in Germany recently advocated war with the United States on the ground that, in the end, as a result of such a war, we would have to pay all the war expenses of the Germanic powers and their allies."

"These enormous sums would be raised by taxation on all our citizens. Those of German descent would pay as heavily as those of any other descent, and all would share equally the shame and dishonor. A foreign foe is the foe of all of us alike. If in this land the citizens of one national origin successfully set the fashion of influencing this nation to its own detriment in the interest of the country from which they originally came, sooner or later it is certain that the citizens of some other national origin will repeat the experiment, and this country will be left degraded and helpless among the nations. If such an event befall us, the bitter bread of humiliation will be eaten by all those who dwell in this land, no matter what their creed, no matter what their national origin. It will be eaten by your children and grandchildren and great grandchildren just as it is by mine."

With regard to international affairs, Roosevelt said:

"There is not a nation in the world which believes that our course of conduct has been dictated by anything save timidity, unworthy shrinking from effort and responsibility, and cold and selfish love of money-making and soft ease."

Roosevelt's visit to Ford's automobile plant was officially announced today, but Ford is meeting Roosevelt at a hotel this afternoon. Roosevelt explained that he had not asked for a meeting with Ford. The latter asked him to a conference to discuss preparedness.

While the colonel was speaking today the Anti-Preparedness league sent a placarded wagon through the downtown streets presenting pleas for peace.

WEED ITALIANS SEEK AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Yreka, Cal., May 19.—Fourteen Italian residents of Weed applied en masse for naturalization papers today, being graduates of a "citizenship school" established by an Italian several months ago. There are similar schools in McCloud and Dunsmuir.

REGIMENT OF CAVALRY HOME FROM MEXICO

Columbus, N. M., May 19.—In a terrific dust storm, a regiment of U. S. cavalry arrived from Mexico this afternoon and prepared to encamp at once. Military officials refused to discuss the move. It was believed here it was the forerunner of a general American withdrawal.

Washington, May 19.—The unexpected arrival of American cavalrymen from Mexico at Columbus, N. M., today brought out information from the war department that the movement was made so General Funston might reinforce the Big Bend punitive expedition.

AMERICANS RESCUED WHEN VESSEL SINKS

Washington, May 19.—Three Americans, members of the crew of the British steamer Engrosser, were saved when the vessel sank off Isle d'Yeu, the United States embassy in Paris reported today. The Engrosser probably was sunk by a mine.

The Americans rescued were Charles Meyers, steward; Jonas Carlson, engineer, and Terry Hayes, fireman.

ALASKA MAY GET SECOND RAILROAD

Washington, May 19.—Another government-owned railroad in Alaska is being considered today by the senate territories committee. John McKenzie, of Cordova, was a witness giving information about such a project.

The committee instructed Chairman Pittman to write Secretary of the Interior Lane that the body was impressed and desired the advice of his department. A railroad like the one contemplated would open up the government's Bering coal fields.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OUT OF PURCHASE BILL

Washington, May 19.—Republicans in the house caught the democrats napping today and knocked out the government-ownership provision in the ship purchase bill.

The vote on the proposition was 103 to 87. Democrats plan to nullify the action before the bill goes to the floor.

The section which was killed provides that the shipping board shall have power to build, lease and equip vessels for the marine trade, using army transports and auxiliaries in case they are needed.

Rowe of New York offered the amendment. The republicans had been secretly notified to be ready. Only 70 democrats were present before the call for reinforcements and the vote was forced. If the amendment stands, the bill will merely provide for a shipping board with powers to regulate commerce.

VILLISTAS RAID RANCH AT ANGELES

El Paso, May 19.—Seven Mexican bandits raided the ranch of Fuller Brothers at Angeles, 60 miles from the border in Mexico, and tried to hang William McCabe, foreman, according to a story brought here today by ranch employees arriving here today. The bandits took all the money and provisions they could find, then departed after leaving McCabe strangling, hanging from a beam. Fellow employees cut him down and saved his life. The Mexicans tried to kill him because he would not reveal where more money was concealed.

AMERICAN'S EXECUTION DELAYED

**President Intervenes to Save
Life of Jeremiah Lynch,
Sentenced to Die for His
Part in Irish Revolution**

London, May 19.—The case of Jeremiah Lynch, American, court-martialed for participation in the Irish revolution, was held up by the British government today for further investigation.

General Sir John Maxwell was requested not to dispose of the Lynch case until an inquiry could be made, it was unofficially announced.

It is assumed that the British government issued these instructions with knowledge that the death sentence had not been imposed. It is presumed that the orders were given to Maxwell immediately upon receipt of President Wilson's message.

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson is most anxious today as to the fate of Jeremiah Lynch, American, tried by court-martial in England yesterday on charges of participating in the Irish revolution. News of Lynch's plight reached the president as he sat in a theater box. He instructed Acting Secretary of State Polk to cable a virtual demand to England to stay the execution until the United States was better informed.

Lynch's execution was set for four a. m. Dublin time today. The president is worried, not knowing whether his demand reached England in time to save the American.

The message from the American embassy in London transmitting the Dublin consul's report, makes the fate of Lynch doubtful. The state department made public the following:

"The consul at Dublin reports that Jeremiah Lynch was tried by a field court-martial yesterday for participating in the Irish rebellion. (Word lost transmission)—will happen Friday morning. Will advise further when sentenced known."

WILSON READY TO HELP FOR PEACE

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson is expected to notify the world next week that America is ready and waiting to extend a helping hand to the warring nations, opening channels of communication as soon as the belligerents feel there is the slightest chance of starting an exchange of peace ideas. His offer is expected to come at a speech to be delivered at a meeting of the League to Enforce Peace.

The president will not offer to mediate, neither will he make any attempt to force a negotiation which might be considered inopportune to either group of belligerents. The feeling in official and diplomatic circles is that peace is further away today than it has been for some time. A feeling has spread through the world's capitals that Germany is most anxious for peace. The allies' countries regard this anxiety as based on necessity.

This is likely to make the allies go to the limit in the hope of crushing Germany, making their terms so harsh that they cannot be accepted.

The president is said to believe there is no hope for peace until after the allies launch their expected major offensive.